(c) if not, what steps are being taken to meet the increased demand for bank note paper;

(d) whether it is proposed to set up another security paper mill in the country; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The installed capacity of Security Paper Mill for production of security and currency/bank note paper is 6000 M.T. per annum. The actual production is around 4000 M.T. per annum presently.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The excess demand is currently met by imports. Ministry of Industry has been informed of the need to instal additional capacity for domestic production to meet the growing demand.

Price chnages effected on stainless steel produced at Salem Steel Plant

934. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of times price changes were effected during the last five years on stainless steel sheets manufactured at Salem Steel Plant and the reasons therefor in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTERY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): The prices of stainless steel sheets and coils manufactured at Salem Steel Plant, were changed about 22 times during the last five-years, i.e., from 1-4-1985 up to now.

The dates of changes and reasons therefor, in each case, are given in the statement (*See* below). The price changes were necessitated because of factors like changes in excise duty, input cost, changes in the duty structure of inputs like hot bands, competition from domestic producers, imports and generally in response to market conditions. Out of 22 times, prices were reduced five times.

Statement

Dates of changes in the prices of SSP Products and the reasons

Date	Reasons
23-08-1985	Market conditions and cost of inputs.
29-11-1985	Prices adjusted only for 0.3/0.4 mm thickness in view of the market conditions.
13-09-1986	Prices decreased in most of the thicknsees in view of the market situation.
03-06-1987	Prices changed for 1.6 mm by Rs. 1000/- per tonne.
10-10-1987	Market conditions.
12-11-1987	Market conditions.
01-12-1987	Market conditions.
01-03-1988	Changed because of Excise duty.
22-03-1988	Cost escalation and market conditions.
12-04-1988	Cost escalation and market conditions.

Date	Reasons
02-05-1988	. Cost esclation and market conditions.
01-06-1988	. Cost escalation and market conditions.
07-06-1988	. Prices changed for only 5/6 mm in line with market condition.
01-07-1988	. Prices increased only for thicknesses 0.9 mm to 3.15 mm and decreased for 4.5 and 6 mm.
06-07-1988	. Prices changed only for 0.8 mm to adjust with other thicknesses.
18-08-1988	. Cost of inputs and other escalations in cost of production, marketc onditions.
01-09-1988	. Cost of inputs and other escalations in cost of production, market conditions.
02-12-1988	. Cost of inputs and other escalations in cost of production, market conditions.
01-03-1989	. Prices increased in view of change in Excise duty.
03-06-1989	. Prices reduced in view of market conditions.
20-03-1990	. Price increased in view of Excise change.
10-04-1990	. Prices reduced in view of market conditions.

935. [*Transferred to 24th August,* 1990]

936. [*Transferred to 24th August,* 1990]

Enquiry regarding spillage of furnace Oil from Bokaro Steel Plant

937. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 190 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd May, 1990 and state:

(a) whether Government have conducted an enquiry regarding the recent furnace oil spillage in the river Damodar by Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to punish those responsible for the mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTERY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir, enquiry has been conducted regarding furnace oil spillage in the river Damodar on April 4-5, 1990 by a Committee appointed by the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) The Committee found that:—

(1) Drain valves were initially not in open condition.

(2) Drain valves were opened subsequently by some person/persons intentionally after 3-4-1990.

(3) Motive of opening of the valves in all probability, was for unauthorisedly recovering the oil from drainage system out-side the plant. Motive of defaming plant management is not borne out by evidence, though its possibility cannot be ruled out. Sabotage to the plant as the motive was also ruled out.

(4) Certain lapses on the part of the working personnel were noticed with regard to proper recording of the oil stock in the tanks as well as the receipt and despatch of oil on regular shift basis. Had they been done properly the leakage could